

## NOTES ON DESIGN AND SUGGESTED USE OF THE SCHEDULES

In developing the first set of religious law classification schedules, KBR (History of Canon Law) and KBU (Law of the Roman Catholic Church. The Holy See), three principal tasks had to be accomplished: *first*, to carry out the mandates of the *Advisory Committee on Library of Congress Law Classification* which represents large outside LC user groups or cooperating institutions, without compromising LC's own interests; *secondly*, to bring the new classes in harmony with the now century-old and widely used Library of Congress Classification (LCC) which already governs large collections, in particular the classes *BR (Christianity)*, *BX (Christian denominations)*, and *BV (Practical Theology)*; and last, to develop Class KBR as a parallel class to *KJA (Roman law)*, a subdivision of the LC subject classification for the Law of Europe, which served as the pattern for the civil law tables now applied to all civil law jurisdictions of the world, as represented in the LC Law Classification.

### 1. Applied classificatory techniques. Comparative classification patterns

In principle, parallel classification, a technique tested in the most recent classification developments, was employed (1) to relate class numbers in the new schedules to number ranges in such areas of schedules BR, BX and KJA for careful recovery of materials from these older classes to which they were referred by past practice without corrupting those classes, and (2) to provide a vehicle for local collection decisions in distribution of large sets of partially historic materials between the two new classes KBR and KBU. Therefore, the design of the new schedules had to relate to, or to correlate, content and number structure to the older schedules as much as possible, aided by extensive references.

For the structure of the two new schedules KBR and KBU, approximate patterning, or complete parallel arrangements of subjects, had to be achieved in order to allow for navigation of information from one class into the hierarchy of another class

- in pre-coordinated (matching) numerical order, and
- under harmonized terminology where topics are rooted in, or related to, the same concept, but represented in different language.

### 2. Relation of Class KBU (Law of the Roman Catholic Church), to Class KBR (History of Canon Law)

KBR is designed for all pre-1900 canon law materials. KBU is the continuation from roughly 1900 on, thus including the pre- Codex iuris canonici (1917) years.

In KBR, the breakdown by historical periods is kept to a minimum. An important feature of the development was to bring the two new classes (KBR/KBU) into matching number range for a possible merger, especially considering libraries whose collections focus on current materials, but may also include modest historical holdings.

Therefore, in KBU the full number ranges for *historical sources* corresponding to KBR are represented in brackets and thus permanently reserved for such use. Typical examples are materials in the classes BR200+ and BX800+ (collections of the early Councils) for which numbers are provided in the new Class KBR (*Figure 1*), or such large sets as the Acta Sedis

(*Figure 4*) which could be classed in either schedule, KBR or KBU, depending on the envisioned structure of the collection in a given institution.

<b>K:</b>	<b>Law</b>	<b>B:</b>	<b>Philosophy and Religion</b>
	KB-KBZ Religious legal systems		
	KB Comparative religious law		
	KBR-KBX Law of the Christian Church	<b>BR</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>KBR</b> <b>History of canon law</b>		History
	200+ Councils, to 787	200+	Councils, to 787
		<b>BX</b>	<b>Christian denominations</b>
			Roman Catholics
	800+ Councils, to 1545	820+	Councils, to 1545

(*Figure 1*)

### 3. Relation of Class KBR (History of Canon law) to Class KJA (Roman law)

The *first part* of the schedule is written for the traditionally established groups or types of canonical collections, stemming from all periods of the early church to the *corpus iuris canonici* (including editions up to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century).

The *second part* consists of a detailed arrangement of authors in the developing field of canonical jurisprudence. A substantial portion of the KJA author/title file, particularly from all post-Justinian periods (*Ius Romanum Medii Aevi*), was copied under the same number structure into schedule KBR. This not only emphasizes the parallelism of the periods of Roman law and Canonical jurisprudence, although slightly overlapping (*Figure 2*). It also provides accurate access points (links) for research on the same authors classed in *different* collections, because many of these jurists (glossators, post-glossators, commentators, etc.) contributed to the development of both medieval Roman/civil law and canonical jurisprudence. A great number of their works constitutes comparative literature reflecting their abstracting, approximating working methods by which they introduced civil law doctrine or institutes into the *ius canonicum*. For easier application of the schedules, these authors have been printed in italics. For the same reason, the numbers for *General works* and *Collections* ahead of each list of authors, were kept in numerical concordance with KJA as well.

For the arrangement of this large file of authors, the Council of Trent is the dividing point for the pre-Tridentine decretists, decretalists and commentators (glossators) and post-Tridentine jurists arranged by country, and within the country, by approximate date. Classification of such works in either class, KJA or KBR, will remain an issue of local collection preference. The list of authors and titles is fully researched, comparing critical sections with the holdings of other institutions. The form of names, as well as titles used in captions, correspond to the established forms in the LC authority files. Catalogers (reclassifying or doing original cataloging) are encouraged to consult KJA before entering an author on the list in KBR and vice-versa.

## Roman Law

Sources. By period  
Pre-Justinian (to ca 530)

Corpus iuris civilis (to 565)  
Post-Justinian  
    Oriental (6th-14th cent)

Occidental (6th-16th cent)  
    Glossators  
    Post-glossators. Commentators

16th-19th cent. Common law in Europe.  
    By country

19th-20th cent. Civil codification era

## Canon Law

Sources. By period  
Pre-Decretum (to ca 1140)  
    Pseudo-apostolic (to ca 400)

Oriental (to ca 1054)  
    Councils & synods (to ca 800)

Occidental (8th cent to 1545)  
    Decretum 1140  
Corpus iuris canonici (to 1503)  
    Canonists. Decretalists. Decretists

16th-19th cent. By country

19th-20th cent. Codes of Canon law era

### (Figure 2)

The *third part* of the schedule, beginning with KBR2224, is a classification of subjects, could be used in following ways:

- (a) class only current (present day) works on subjects and periods of Canon law in modern languages - thus continuing the practice for application of the Roman law schedule KJA - while all other works are integrated into the author/title files of the sources section;
- (b) class all works of classical authors in the subject classification, ignoring a large number of entries in the author/title files of the sources section;
- (c) class works on particular subjects by post- Tridentinum canonists up to ca.1900 in the subject area of the schedule, mixing retrospective (present day) commentary and contemporary (early) writing (including the treatises born by the 19<sup>th</sup> century civil and canon law codification movement).

The following section is a good example for alternative (c):

**KBR**      The Constitution of the Church  
            Ecclesiastical offices and benefices in general. De officiis ecclesiasticis et beneficiis  
                    Including res temporales and res spirituales  
                    Cf. BX1955

2350      General works. By author

            .A96      Martin de Azpilcueta (**1492?-1586**), Apologia libri de redditibus ecclesiasticis (Tractado de las rentas de los beneficios ecclesiasticos)  
                            Cf. KBR1875  
                            *Giovanni Battista Caccialupi (d. 1496), De pensionibus tractatus, see KBR1802*

            .G35      Carlo Gagliardi (**1710-1779**), De beneficiis ecclesiasticis commentarius

            .G37      Nicolaus Garcia (**d.1645**), Tractatus de beneficiis amplissimus

            .G74      Pierre Gregoire (**1540-1617**), Institutiones breves et nouae rei beneficiariae ecclesiasticae

- Paulus, de Roma (15th cent.), Tractatus de pensione ecclesiastica, see KBR1925.P38*  
*Pierre Rebuffi (1487-1557), Praxis beneficiorum, see KBR1847*  
.S37 Francisco Sarmiento de Mendoza (d.1595), De redditibus ecclesiasticis  
.S38 Paolo Sarpi (1552-1623), Trattato delle materie beneficiarie  
.S78 Ulrich Stutz (1868-1938), Geschichte des kirchlichen Benefizialwesens von seinen Anfaengen bis auf die Zeit Alexanders III.

2352 Incompatibility of offices. Officia incompatibilia  
Alonso Hojeda de Mendoza (fl. 1579), De beneficiorum incompatibilitate atque compatibilitate tractatus

**(Figure 3)**

Alternative (a) will clearly benefit library staff with limited knowledge of either the Latin language or canon law, or both.

**4. Detail, style and language of the schedules**

Development of the schedules was based on a representative sample of ca. 30,000 records retrieved from the LC catalog. Detail was determined by encountered topic as well as type of literature. For the construction of the sources section of KBR, holdings of other institutions which may be users of the schedules, were studied.

(a) *Captions.* Although LC religion and canon law collections are polyglot, the captions in both schedules are represented in Latin and English. KBR relies on both Latin text of the historic (western) “sources” and on the secondary (scholarly) literature - written in Latin - for which KBR is designed.

KBU terminology used for both Latin and English the language of the Codex iuris canonici (1983) and authorized English translation, except for a few particular topics which also used the text of the Code of 1917. Added to the captions were LC subject headings (where available) and uncontrolled vocabulary present in the scholarly literature to offer the user as many access points as possible.

(b) *Systematic/Hierarchy.* The content of the captions, the representation of concepts and topics in both schedules could freely draw from other LC civil law schedules, particularly from KJ-KKZ (Law of Europe). One difference should, however, be observed: while the civil law schedules in systematic (hierarchical) layout follow the *civil code* arrangement of either France or Germany (both have served as models), the substantive (topical) arrangement of KBR and KBU - with few exceptions - follows the Codex iuris canonici (1983). It was imperative to keep both schedules in close range to secure the option of interfiling, although for the history of canon law one could have easily visualized a different arrangement.

Overall, the structural design of the 5,000- number schedules KB, KBR and KBU follows established LCC patterns for all K-classes, modified or adjusted by decisions of the *Advisory Committee on LC Law Classification*. Ample references to B subclasses as well as to K subclasses have been added throughout KBR and KBU, making the user (in a non-reclassification environment) of these new systematic classifications aware of the original blocks of numbers in the

older classification schedules, although these numbers are no longer used at LC.

## 5. Particular materials

(a) *Official gazettes* (Acta Sedis) and collections of *Official acts* will class in KBU, although they are in large part "historic" materials (considering the historic periods of the two schedules). The corresponding numbers are represented in KBR, but in brackets, as shown in Figure 4:

<b>KBR</b>	<b>Official gazette of the Holy See</b>	<b>KBU</b>	<b>Official gazette of the Holy See</b>
(25)	Acta Sanctae Sedis (1865-1904), see KBU25 Superceded by Acta Apostolicae Sedis	25	Acta Sanctae Sedis (1865-1904) Superceded by Acta Apostolicae Sedis
(26)	Acta Apostolicae Sedis (1908-), see KBU26 <b>Official acts of the Holy See</b> Including Apostolic constitutions, and	26	Acta Apostolicae Sedis (1908-) <b>Official acts of the Holy See</b> Including Apostolic constitutions, and
(27)	decrees of the Roman Curia Bibliography, see KBU 27	27	decrees of the Roman Curia Bibliography

**(Figure 4)**

(b) *Roman Congregations*. The historic/defunct congregations are classed in KBR. Congregations being constituted in the 20th century as well as those older congregations which continue as organs of the present Curia Romana, are classed in KBU. An attempt was made to create a reference structure reflecting the various reorganizations of the congregations, as far as they are represented in LC files; they use the established forms in the LC name authority file.

(c) *Concordat collections* and other agreements class by country in K subclasses as secular ecclesiastical law (e.g. concordats on education/religious education issues, concluded by the Holy See and Germany, class in KK: Law of Germany.).

(d) *Periodicals*. The question as to where to class periodicals is still pending. Therefore, numbers have been reserved (in brackets) for periodicals in both schedules.

## 6. List of jurisdictions

The last section of Class KBU is reserved for the current/updated list of jurisdictions for the local government of the Church, subarranged by a small uniform table. This list of jurisdictions is the same one that has been in use for some time in both global and regional law classification schedules, tracking LC authority files. Since only a small number of historic/local materials have been identified, it seems more economical to keep local arrangements to a minimum. However, the same number span assigned in KBU is reserved in KBR as well, thus leaving libraries a choice whether to split the materials on local church government into historic and current files or to combine them in KBU.

## 7. Form Division Tables for Historic Sources.

To organize laws (codes, decrees, apostolic constitutions, etc.), records of organizations, court decisions, and works of individual jurists (plus works known only by their titles), a number of generic/universal form division tables used throughout Class K are proposed to be applied to KBR-KBU as well. These tables are in particular:

Table K3 and Table K4 are intended to be used for works of individual canonists (i.e. decretists, decretalists, glossators, etc.), i.e. collected works (*opera omnia*), individual works (including unannotated and annotated editions, translations, particular manuscript editions, and textual criticism), and biography;

Table K5 and Table K6 for concordats and other agreements;

Table K15 for arrangement of materials of congregations, commissions, councils and other bodies;

Table K16 for subarrangement of the codes;

Table K19 and K19a for subarrangement of court decisions;

Tables K20a, K20b and K21 for subarrangement of historical legal sources warranting a detailed breakdown by form/genre and editions, including editions of parts, sections, particular manuscript editions, translations and general works on the source; and finally,

Table K22 and Table K23 for sub-arrangements of special subjects.